LIFORNIA

LABOR CLARION

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President Roosevelt Summons Conference to Attain Industrial Peace

Upon a call from the President, representatives of labor and industry met in Washington, at the White House, Wednesday of this week, to formulate a program of increased defense production.

It was stated in press dispatches that the conference was called for a two-fold purpose: (1) To agree voluntarily to eliminate labor disputes during the period of the war, and (2) attempt to define appropriate practices for both labor and management to "secure maximum production for war needs." It was thought the latter would involve discussion on installing the "round-the-clock" and "round-the-week" schedule in defense industries.

Program Undetermined

Reports early in the week did not indicate the length of time the conference would be in session, but the belief had been expressed by some of the twenty-four men—appointed in even numbers from labor and industry—that the sessions might last, off and on, for two or three weeks and that subcommittees would take up any controversial subjects that might come up which would require study and time for bringing about a solution.

It was further stated in one Washington dispatch that in selecting industry's members of the conference, William L. Batt of the O.P.M. had avoided naming manufacturers accustomed to taking strong positions in public controversies, and had picked "industry's diplomats."

President Roosevelt designated William H. Davis, chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, as moderator of the conference, and U. S. Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah was named associate moderator.

Labor Representatives

The six representatives of the American Federation of Labor named to participate in the conference are: William Green, president; John P. Coyne, president of the Building Trades Council; John P. Frey, president of the metal trades group; Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Brotherhood of Teamsters; Matthew Woll, an A.F.L. vice-president, and George Meany, A.F.L. secretary-treasurer.

The six C.I.O. members are: Philip Murray, C.I.O. president; John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' president; R. J. Thomas, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers of America; John Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers' Union of America, and Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Appearing for Industry

The twelve conferees selected to represent industry are: Lawrence D. Bell, president, Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo; W. Gibson Carey, Jr., president, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, New York; C. S. Ching, vice-president, U. S. Rubber Company, New York; Donald Comer, board chairman, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert M. Gaylord, president, Ingersoll Milling Machine Company, Rockford, Ill.; Paul G. Hoffman, president, Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; Charles R. Hook, president, American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio; Thomas R. Jones, president, American Type Founders, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.; Roger D. Lapham, board chairman, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, San Francisco; Reuben D. Robertson, president, Champion Fiber Company, Canton, N. C.; Charles E. Wilson, president, General Electric Company, New York., and W. P. Witherow, president, Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, and president, National Association of Manufacturers.

When the conferees met at the White House, Wednesday, they were addressed by President Roosevelt prior to the beginning of their deliberations. The President stated to the representatives of labor and industry that he had called them together in furtherance of the war effort "just as much as if you were in uniform," and requested that they reach an agreement, by the following night, if possible, or by today (Friday) at the latest, on a master agreement to prevent strikes in war industries. On this point he said:

Early Results Expected

"The country is expecting something out of you in a hurry—I don't say by tomorrow night, but it would be a thrilling thing if we could get something out in the way of a unanimous agreement by tomorrow night (Thursday), or at the latest Friday night."

In disclosing a program that is in the making, he said: "I can't give you the details, but we can look for the employment during the coming year of 1942 of millions of new workers in defense. We have got to keep things going. We can't have stoppages."

Capt. Kelly's Heroic Example

The President cited the heroic action of Capt. Colin Kelly in sacrificing his life to destroy a Japanese battleship, and using this to illustrate his point, continued:

"I am going to use a word which none of us like—and I don't, either. The word is 'must.' I am applying the word 'must' to you as individuals and to myself.

"A boy the other day was out in a plane. The Government did not tell him he had to dive on a battleship and lose his life. That was his 'must,' his own personal 'must.' There was nothing in his orders that told him he had to drive his plane into a Japanese battleship. That was young Kelly's own personal 'must.'

"And each of you, and I too, we have our personal 'must,'" the President declared.

Speed Is the Essence

The necessity for speed in production of war mate-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Anti-Labor Groups in Southern California Are Given Order by N.L.R.B.

Four notorious anti-labor organizations on the Pacific Coast, which have for years warred on unions with the aid of huge "slush funds" contributed by Tory employers were found guilty of lawbreaking by the National Labor Relations Board.

They are: Southern Californians, Inc., the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Neutral Thousands and the Employers' Advisory Service, all of which operated chiefly in and around Los Angeles, as part of a bosses' plot to keep the region "open shop" by "hook or crook."

"Blinds" for Anti-Union Activity

All four put forward the claim that they were "civic" groups and, therefore, not covered by the Wagner Act. The Board riddled this argument, declaring they were mere "blinds" for anti-union employers and subject to the law just like other bosses. It ordered them to end their illegal activities.

The board found that Southern Californians was the top agency of the labor haters. It carried on most of the propaganda against unions and likewise financed the other three organizations to the tune of thousands of dollars.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' role, the Board said, was that of a strikebreaking agency and operator of a "scab" employment service. The Neutral Thousands, also known as "T. N. T.," sponsored formation of "company unions," disguised as "independents." Actual work was done by a subsidiary, the Employes' Advisory Service.

War Chest Brought to Light

Anti-labor conspiracies of these organizations and the vast "war chests" that financed them were brought to light in an investigation of unfair labor practice charges filed against four Los Angeles tent and awning manufacturers by A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions. These manufacturers made use of the "services" offered by the anti-labor groups to keep out bona fide unions. They were likewise ordered by the board to stop their law violations.

"T. N. T." and "M. & M." collaborated closely in

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Labor's Participation in the Civilian Defense Program

By GEORGE W. JOHNS
Vice-Chairman, Labor Division, Civilian Defense Council

One of the main features of the present effort being made by the Civilian Defense Council is the recognized importance of labor's participation in this program.

Because of the sudden nature of the treacherous attack made upon us by Japan, a great deal of work and planning remains to be done before the civilian defense program gets under way. It is recognized that labor must carry a great share of the load of this endeavor. In many phases of the work, such as demolition squads, evacuation, the building of air raid shelters and many other services, the skilled tradesmen of the labor movement are going to, of necessity, have to carry a great part of the load.

The labor movement has readily recognized this situation, and has volunteered its services in any way that it can possibly help the defense program.

At this time the work of registration is in progress, despite limited facilities. Already, registration offices have been opened in the San Francisco Labor Temple; in the Building and Construction Trades Temple; in the headquarters of the Teamsters' Union; in the Bartenders' Union headquarters; in the Building Service Employees' Union headquarters, and in the headquarters of Warehousemen's Union No. 6.

In these offices registration of volunteer workers is now taking place, and as soon as facilities are available more of these branch offices will be opened in order to take applications. After taking these applications, the volunteer defense council will start the work of assigning these volunteer workers to those posts where they will be most helpful in case of an emergency.

During the course of this program it is going to be necessary for labor's representatives on the volunteer defense council to call upon union organizations for their co-operation. To date this co-operation has been immediately forthcoming and we know that it will continue to be given in the future.

Expulsion of Members for Dual Unionism Is Upheld

The long fight against dual unionism won a sweeping victory last week when the right of a union to expel any member for belonging to a dual or hostile organization was upheld in a clear-cut decision handed down by Superior Court Judge Goodell of San Francisco in favor of the Seine and Line Fishermen's Union of Monterey, an affiliate of the Seafarers' International Union (A.F.L.), and against forty-three members of that union who had joined the C.I.O. Alaska Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America.

The principal charges brought by the latter members against the A.F.L. Fshermen's Union were that expulsion would deprive them of certain property rights which, as dues-paying members, they claimed they had in the union, and that action taken and contemplated against them was part of a conspiracy against them by the union. The facts in the case are reported as follows:

In strict observance of the union's constitutional provisions against membership in a dual or hostile union, and of the procedure for enforcing the penalties for violation of these provisions, written charges were brought against the members who had joined the C.I.O. union. These were posted on the bulletin board in the union hall, and copies were sent to each of them by registered mail.

At the appointed time the cases were heard by a trial committee. Before its findings could be presented to a meeting of the union (a two-thirds majority vote being necessary for expulsion) the forty-three members on trial brought suit against the union with the openly avowed purpose of halting the entire proceedings undertaken by the union.

The court's decision upheld the lawfulness of these proceedings and of all similar proceedings conducted by unions in compliance with their constitutional provisions, dismissed as absurd the charges of conspiracy, and stated that both duality and hostility had been clearly proved. At the same time it definitely established that a union member expelled by reason of his conduct must forfeit his property interests in the union along with his right of membership, and that this interest in the property will neither prevent his expulsion, nor give the courts the right to halt his trial by the union or intervene in any way to determine the validity of the charges against him.

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ALBERTA "SOCIAL CREDIT" VOID

The Supreme Court of Canada, by a majority decision, has ruled that Alberta's Debt Adjustment Act of 1937 is unconstitutional. The Act had been inaugurated by the "Social Credit" Government of the province.

A previous Act had been disallowed by the federal government but the present one was referred to the Supreme Court for an opinion. As the decision is not unanimous, an appeal may be carried to the Privy Council in London, the highest tribunal in the British Commonwealth.

ESTIMATE MILLION JOB LOSS

Economists speaking at a recent panel discussion of the United States Savings and Loan League agreed on estimates that about 1,000,000 workers will lose their jobs in the next twelve months because of the shift in industry to defense production. All urged that the federal government act immediately to help workers in non-defense plants to find jobs in armament factories. Dr. Ray B. Westerfield, professor of political economy at Yale University, asserted that price control efforts would not be effective under the present setup, partially because of what he described as "a lack of confidence on the part of businessmen in the personnel slated to head the program."

Order to Anti-Labor Group

(*Continued from Page One*)

the under-cover drive, the board's report revealed. "M. & M." formed trade associations of employers, who were united to maintain the so-called "open shop."

Strike-Breaking Service

"Direct strike-breaking service was also made available to M. & M. members," the board asserted. "In addition, M. & M. maintaned a free employment service for placement of non-union employees, particularly at strikebound plants."

The "open shop" policy advocated by the four organizations was called by the Board a camouflage "designed to cover a deliberate anti-union policy." This policy was also cloaked behind a propaganda campaign in which unions were denounced as "instruments of 'racketeers' and 'professional organizers'," the Board pointed out.

Under the Board's order, all the "dummy" unions established by the four organizations are knocked out.

As a result of the Board's findings, (1) the four employer organizations must bring their unlawful activities to an end, (2) the tent and awning companies must also stop breaking the law, (3) the "dummy" unions established by the four organizations must be immediately dissolved, and (4) the racketeers who have been running the employer groups must either invent a brand-new way of trying to destroy organized labor, or pack up and seek greener pastures.

Greatest Social Problem Is Migration, Says Tolan

In a blistering criticism of Congress for not acting to solve the migration problem, Representative John H. Tolan of California declared that migrations of millions of workers because of the defense emergency have created the nation's greatest social problem.

Defense migrations will bring a post-war whirlpool of jobless wage earners more dangerous to our system of society than any military attack from foreign foes, speakers from opposite coasts agreed.

Warning to Authorities

Representative Tolan, head of a congressional committee investigating migration problems, warned the California Department of Employment that state and federal agencies would have to meet an anticipated post-war unemployment crisis, then charged:

"There are no big men in Congress. They spend billions of dollars to save the world, but do not have the brains or heart to take care of our own people.

"Congress has a standing committee on wild life that provides feeding ponds for ducks in every state, and even in Canada. But they have no feeding places for our own people who migrate from one state to another in search of a livelihood."

Situation Affects 25,000,000

Representative Tolan, after traveling 50,000 miles in the investigation of migrations, estimated that 25,000,000 Americans are living in states other than those in which they were born.

Jay A. Urice, member of the executive committee of the United Service Organizations, said in an interview:

"Our Western migrations in the pioneering days, or the dust bowl migrations, cannot touch it [defense migration] for importance in consequences to the country.

"Industrial workers have gone to new communities or old ones that have no capacity to accommodate them. Factories are expanding, needing more men than are available. So the end is not yet.

"The problem * * * affects the whole community's life. Sewers are not sufficient. Schoolhouses are not adequate. People are living under most undesirable circumstances.

"The social and economic consequences will be a permanent change of our national scene, affecting agriculture, industry, our economies."

President Summons Conference

(*Continued from Page One*)

rials was forcefully directed to the attention of the conference as follows:

". . . Speed, and more speed is essential. And that is why any kind of stoppage of work, anywhere—even if it seems to be something the average manager of the plant or the average worker in the plant does not deem to be particularly important to winning this war—may be most important.

"I want speed. Speed now is of the essence, just as much in turning out things in plants as it is among the fighting forces. It is just as necessary to turn out equipment as it is to drill an army, or build up a navy after the equipment is turned out. Speed is very, very much of the essence."

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War Changes Outlook on Anti-Strike Legislation

War between the United States and Japan has changed the whole outlook on anti-strike legislation and it is now believed no such legislation will be enacted at this time. Strikes in defense industries will be "out" from the very nature of the emergency and it is expected few, if any, will take place.

Organized labor has reaffirmed its "no strike" policy in stronger terms than during the defense period, pledging that there will be no defense strikes of any kind. This will go a long way toward preventing walkouts in industries contributing toward the war effort.

Smith Bill Reaction

No action on the drastic Smith anti-strike bill, jammed through the House in an atmosphere of hysteria, is expected in the Senate. The reaction among many Senators was that the bill was "too drastic" and that a milder measure would be offered.

Now the prospect is that no anti-labor legislation will be considered. Matters of far greater importance will occupy the time of Congress.

Passage of the Smith bill, sponsored by the anti-labor Howard W. Smith of Virginia, brought a blast of denunciation from William Green, who branded the measure as "America's first move toward totalitarianism."

Green Blasts Measure

"Under no circumstances will the American Federation of Labor ever submit to restriction of the right to strike by law," Green declared.

The A.F.L. president denounced the Smith bill as "a vicious instrument of oppression concocted in haste by avowed enemies of labor."

Green's attack on the bill was strongly worded and challenged the constitutionality of the measure. He said:

"The right to strike is one of the democratic basic freedoms. It is just as fundamental to the liberty of the people as freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of the press. The right to strike cannot be abridged or restricted by law without exposing all of our freedom to danger of destruction.

Loyalty of Workers

"The A. F. of L. fully recognizes the urgency of the national emergency. With the unanimous approval of all A. F. of L. trade unions and all its 5,000,000 members, the A. F. of L. has given eager and loyal support to the national defense program. Voluntarily and without outside compulsion of any sort, the Federation has adopted and followed a no-strike policy in the defense program. That policy has been and is being religiously carried out by more than 99 per cent of our members.

"But under no circumstances will the A. F. of L. ever submit to the restriction of the right to strike by law. We will protest against it to our dying breath. We do not believe any law superior to the guarantees of freedom contained in the Constitution.

Was Adopted in Anger

"The Smith bill violates these constitutional guarantees. It is a vicious instrument of oppression concocted in haste by the avowed enemies of labor. It was adopted in anger by those whose minds were so inflamed against the excesses of a single individual they sought to punish all American workers.

"I do not believe that the Smith bill will ever become law. But if it does I fear it will have the opposite effect from that intended. It will provoke strikes, not prevent them. It will not stabilize industrial relations but upset them.

"America needs the willing and patriotic services of its great army of workers to produce the weapons of defense. The overwhelming majority of these workers are far ahead of their Government in the realization that national defense means the defense of their own freedom and the freedom of labor the world over.

"Nothing so far proposed is more certain to shatter that faith of American workers and destroy their morale than the Smith bill. The A. F. of L. will exert every resource at its command to defeat this dangerous measure."

GET RETROACTIVE PAY

A 45-cent minimum wage, granted 42,000 Railway Express Company employees December 1, will be retroactive to September 1, the railway fact finding commission ruled this week.

OLSON NAMES YOUTH BOARD

As members of California's first Youth Correction Authority, Governor Olson selected O. H. Close, superintendent of the Preston School of Industry, and Karl W. Holton, chief probation officer of Los Angeles courts, from a list of six names submitted by an advisory panel set up under the 1941 legislation creating the new agency. Harold Slane, who is deputy city attorney of Los Angeles, was the Governor's independent appointee. All three members are subject to Senate confirmation at the next session of the Legislature. The posts pay $10,000 a year each.

A.F.L. Renews Offer for Unity in Ranks of Labor

The American Federation of Labor has again offered to make peace in the ranks of organized workers, asserting in a declaration on war labor policy that there was no place in the present emergency for rival labor disputes.

The declaration was adopted at the meeting of A.F.L. officers in Washington, this week. It said:

"We regret sincerely and are deeply concerned with the destructive rivalry and organization that has beset the American labor field for the past few years. We hold all such rivalries and jurisdictional conflicts have no place in an emergency such as faces America and the world today.

"We therefore renew our offer for unity in the labor movement and for the common defense of our nation against mortal danger. We hope our call to this end may not be in vain."

C.I.O. officials withheld comment, stating that their position would be outlined in a proposal to be submitted to a conference of labor and industry representatives called by President Roosevelt to meet this week.

U. S. Insurance for Public Against Loss by Air Raids

Creation by the Government of a war insurance corporation with a capital of $100,000,000 to provide "reasonable protection" against losses resulting from enemy attacks on private property in the continental United States has been announced. The corporation has been set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The insurance would be against losses sustained by property owners through "damage to, or destruction of buildings, structures and personal property including goods, growing crops and orchards." The statement announcing the setting up of the protective feature said:

"Pending completion of details, any such losses will be protected from December 13, 1941, up to a total of $100,000,000.

"Accounts, bills, currency, debts, evidences of debts, money, notes, securities, paintings and other objects of art will not be covered.

"For the time being, no premium will be charged for this protection and no declaration or reports required, unless there is a loss.

"Other terms and conditions for such protection will be announced as established.

"No protection will be available to owners of property who, in the opinion of the President, are unfriendly to the United States."

Los Angeles Waiters in New Home

Another notable achievement in the steady progress of union labor in Los Angeles is shown in the completion of the new headquarters of Waiters' Union No. 17 at 1003 West Seventh street, corner of Kip street. Dedication of the structure was scheduled for last Monday, with Harvey Garman, editor of the *Citizen,* official organ of the Labor Council, as the speaker.

The new edifice has a floor area of approximately 70 by 75 feet, is said to embrace all that can be obtained in modern and compact architecture, and involved an expenditure around $28,000. A meeting hall, accommodating 600, has a modern public address system. The union now has 2300 members.

UNION MEMBERS IN WAR ZONE

Otto E. Sargent, business representative of Painters' Union No. 507, San Jose, states that the local has two members in the war zone. Ed Vickers of Sunnyvale is now located at Midway, while Charles Downey has for the past six weeks been at Wake Island.

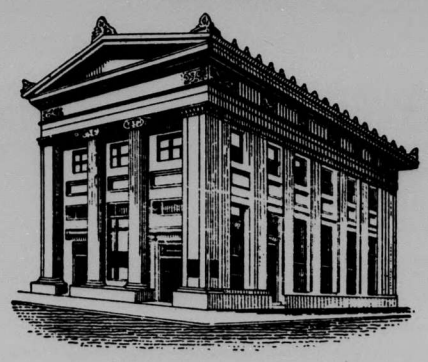
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Policy Proves Its Worth

The nation is applauding the manner in which the Secretary of the Navy made public the very frank report in reference to the sneak raid by the Japanese on the Hawaiian Islands and the damage sustained by the U. S. forces. The report was in complete conformity with the assurance which has been given by the President that the facts of war operations which have been substantiated and cannot be of use to the nation's enemies will be publicized by the Government. No one could ask more of those in authority. While the official disclosure that those in command were "not on the alert" proved shocking to the people, it can be depended upon that any who are found to have been at fault will be properly dealt with. And the immediate publication of facts by the Secretary of the Navy, disappointing as some of them were, failed in any manner to dishearten the people. Above all was the recitation of the heroic deeds—once the U. S. forces went into action—which followed the best traditions of the nation's defenders, and served further to strengthen confidence that the Stars and Stripes will be carried to final victory.

Keep It the American Way

Now that the citizenry is becoming "educated" in relation to the necessity for obeying the "blackout" signals, and definite rules and regulations have been or are in process of being promulgated, it is hoped that sanity will prevail in enforcement.

It was to be expected that early attempts to bring about compliance with air raid alarms would produce some confusion. Everything in connection with the subject was new, some had not taken it seriously, others had read only the sporting or society pages of the daily press, a few had read or heard nothing, there were transients in our midst—an insignificantly small percentage of the people were absolutely stubborn or determined to "stand on my rights."

The city authorities have now taken hold in earnest, after being armed with the newly adopted ordinance, and unfortunate happenings which have taken place, especially those last Friday night, can be expected to disappear or be reduced to a minimum.

Particularly is it necessary that some of the exuberant and vociferous "patriots" who have been running wild should be squelched, if not with the same methods at least with the force comparative to that they have been using upon innocent citizens.

For those not accustomed to having authority and upon whom it has now been conferred due to the emergency, a few lessons in common courtesy and politeness should be interspersed along with the teaching of the actual duties of their newly acquired positions. And this with all due acknowledgment of the volunteer service that they are rendering. Like the poor, there is always with us a certain number of embryo Hitlers, with only the lack of opportunity to go into action. The police and military authorities will gain a large measure of appreciation from the general public if they do some "conquering" of amateur totalitarians here, in these early days, before seeking larger game elsewhere.

The large majority of the people are patriotic and willing to co-operate in all reasonable regulation at this time, once they know what is desired—it is to their own self-interest and protection to do so.

The handling of cases where it is necessary to "crack down" should be left with officials of experience.

No Time for Visitors

A Washington dispatch intimates that some of the European refugee governments may be moved to that city, and goes on to mention that members of certain of the so-called royal families are now in this country or Canada, others are in London, and that one or two kings are contemplating visits to the United Sttaes.

The dispatch further states: "Washington also is remote from the fighting fronts and believed to be immune to 'blitz' bombing attacks. Most strategists believe that, at the moment, this capital could be the victim only of 'token' bombings."

Let us hope that the proper authorities, in the classiest and most unoffending phrases known to diplomacy, advises against any further migration to this hemisphere of crowned or waiting-to-be-crowned heads.

If, as is often claimed in attempts to bolster the institution of royalty, its members are without power and are mere symbols or figureheads in government, it does not appear why they should be unable to exercise those prerogatives in the places where they are at present located. They are now in proximity to their ministers and legislators, and prepared, without loss of time, to give royal assent to any documents necessary—if that is their principal duty, as is often alleged by their defenders.

To the average American, with his "crude" ideas of the fitness of things, it seems that the ruler of any nation that goes in for the royalty set-up, and who is provided with the luxury and bounties deemed fitting his position, should be the last to leave when disaster threatens or is imminent. And if that "democratic" role is impossible or not feasible in the scheme of things, the next best would appear one in which the ruler remains as close as possible to his conquered people and the suffering and hardship they are compelled to undergo.

There is ample room in England for all the exiled rulers, and it is close to the firing line, where the services of everyone may be required at any moment. England has long been schooled in caring for fleeing rulers who had been rightly or wrongly deposed, and knows better how to handle the intrigues and machinations these rulers bring with them from the various governmental systems of the eastern hemisphere. It could probably be demonstrated that these systems, with their ramifications, are responsible for the present world holocaust, but at this time argument on the subject would be out of place. However, our people want none of it, and any attempt to bring any of its participants or beneficiaries to our shores should be quietly suppressed, no matter what the pretext of their coming here. We are engaged now in attempting rescue of the so-called common people of distant lands from oppression, in all that word implies—but interested in nothing else.

The people of the United States—at least those who live on Main Street and the back forty acres—have not yet recovered from the recent visit of a former crowned head to the eastern seaboard cities. It was ill-timed, in bad taste, when considering the hardships his former subjects are experiencing, and in addition had all the appearances of a circus procession.

The "arsenal" of democracy" needs a lot of good machinists, tool and die makers, electricians and shipyard workers, but careful scrutiny of employment agency bulletins fails to disclose any demand for royal refugees.

Do Not Be Deceived

With the surprising involvement of the United States in war, the labor movement was forced to adapt itself quickly to the changed circumstances by demonstrating its complete oneness with the Government. Certain employers and their representatives, however, have deliberately moved in to take advantage of the new conditions created by the war and are seeking to exploit them for all they are worth.

So that the local unions will not be taken in by this ruthless and unpatriotic campaign of the employers, the California State Federation of Labor is stressing the importance of keeping in mind the basic problem which the labor movement in California is still confronted with—that is, the fight to keep Slave Bill 877 from becoming a law.

The Real Situation Unchanged

In spite of the war, nothing has changed as far as Slave Bill 877 is concerned. It will become a law of the State of California unless the labor movement is successful in defeating it in the coming elections. Already, the employers' groups are redoubling their efforts to put over a successful "Yes" vote in November. The passage of the various "little Slave Bill" ordinances in cities and counties throughout the State shows how thoroughly the employer groups have already made their preparations to attempt to mobilize public opinion for the bill. And they are not diminishing their efforts along these lines in the slightest degree.

Through various channels the State Federation has learned that numerous employers' groups are trying to create the impression that, now that our country is involved in the war, labor has nothing to fear from Slave Bill 877. This insidious propaganda is aimed to disarm and disorganize labor in its fight against the Slave Bill. It is absolutely imperative that every member of the labor movement continue to be alert, and co-operate all the way with the Federation in the drive to remove this employers' knife from the throat of organized labor.

Active Campaign Must Continue

As a matter of fact, because of the war it is more urgent than ever for the labor movement to explain the full nature of the Slave Bill and intensify its agitation against it. There is not the slightest doubt that before the fight is over the employers will attempt to disguise their attack on labor's rights with patriotic slogans and spread confusion under the symbol of national unity.

If ever it was important for the trade unions to push this fight against Slave Bill 877 to the limit of their strength and ability, it is now. Hence union members should not permit themselves to be duped by the employers' propaganda, and relax, since that is precisely what they want labor to do. To work for the defeat of Slave Bill 877 is more necessary now than ever before. Keep up the splendid support of the Federation's campaign to prevent this bill from becoming a law!

Various authors of newspaper "columns" are said to be responsible for the demand which started builders of typesetting machines on frenzied search for means of increasing production from that section of the keyboard that tosses in the capital I. And recently they were spurred to high-gear activity in the search when a columnist gave modern journalism a mighty shove toward assininity by announcing to a breathlessly waiting world, "I have blue eyes."

Significant of the power of the railroad unions—indeed, it could be said of organized workers in general—was the following assertion by the mediation board in its report on the recent railway wage negotiations: "Public officers . . . when called upon by parties to help them settle a controversy, by the process of mediation, cannot ignore the acceptability of any proposed settlement to the particular party which has the greatest economic power to enforce its demand in a labor dispute."

"Unity for Victory"

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

Hardly had the explosions of the deadly bombs rained down by the wasp-like Japanese airplanes on the unsuspecting people in Hawaii died away than labor leaders in San Francisco took immediate steps to mobilize full labor support behind the United States Government. From the very beginning, the office of the California State Federation of Labor took the initiative to awaken its affiliates to the urgency of the crisis facing our country and the need of immediate united action to give it unconditional and unqualified support.

Heartening Response by Labor

The hartening response of the local unions in the state as well as throughout the entire country is now a matter of inspiring record.

It was not only important to rally the membership of the American Federation of Labor behind such a campaign, but it was just as pressing to achieve the complete unity of all branches of the organized labor movement in this paramount undertaking. Consequently, the "Unity for Victory" program was born, committed to end all jurisdictional disputes that would cause stoppages of work, all strikes, and to which was pledged the unreserved backing of the American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A committee of representatives from each of these organizations was immediately established and plunged forthwith into solving the difficult problem of all tie-ups of industry. Already notable results can be reported for the entire State.

Committee Goes to Work

Although it has been just a week since the "Unity for Victory" labor program committee began to function, every stoppage of work is being reviewed and enforceable steps taken to end them. Naturally, the strikes in existence are the outgrowth of serious complications, or they would not have occurred in the first place. To adjust them requires the full co-operation of every party involved in the dispute. Without such wholehearted co-operation, the whole effectiveness of American resistance to the aggressor is seriously threatened.

It was with full awareness of this responsibility that the California State Federation of Labor determined that unity be established between the various labor organizations. This first important step was accomplished when the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined with it in the "Unity for Victory" program. In the next few days, the Federation is confident that there will not be one stoppage of work as a result of a jurisdictional dispute.

Another Phase of Campaign

With machinery operating to liquidate these disputes, the California State Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the other labor groups, turned to the next phase of the campaign for national unity in this crisis.

The California State Federation of Labor had every reason to feel optimistic because the problem of ending jurisdictional disputes was a major one and full of fundamental differences and clashes of real interests. But the differences were not so deep nor the clash of interests so great that the need of complete national unity was not able to adjust them. Because the representatives of labor were genuinely patriotic, and because they placed the interests of their country above their own personal and group interests, it was possible to overcome overnight what had appeared insurmountable.

Minority Bring Disillusionment

That is why the California State Federation of Labor had every reason to think that reaching an agreement with the employers would be a comparatively easy task. The Federation felt that the actions of the employers would be motivated by the same patriotic concerns and requirements of our country today. In this belief the Federation has been cruelly disillusioned.

It would be unfair to say that the disillusionment has been complete, since a large body of the employers in the State are showing a true spirit of co-operation, and are approaching the problem with the tact that only understanding and sincerity can produce. There is, however, a small but vicious minority of employers who are not only die-hards but who are dead set on exploiting the present national emergency for their own ends.

It is this same minority that has always been grudging in its support of the Government. It is this same handful of wilful and narrow-minded men that is sniping at our Government from the side-lines, for their patroitism is as limited as their selfishness and greed for profit are boundless.

Invite Attention of Public

The California State Federation of Labor is not happy to call this alarming state of affairs to the attention of the public, but it has been forced to because this strong-headed, stubborn, privileged group is endangering the whole campaign of national unity by its perverse and contemptible determination to continue sabotaging the fight against naziism.

Had it not been for their disdainful refusal to sit down with the responsible heads of labor and representatives of the Government to attempt, at least, to iron out all the difficulties, and their rushing to the press instead to publish paid advertisements containing pettifogging arguments against labor, then these words would never have seen the light of day.

Any reader with a sense of fair play, and even those who may be on the side of the employers, will be struck at once by the vicious, haughty tone and the unyielding arrogance in the paid advertisements of the Hotel Employers' Association of San Francisco. Read them and see for yourself. They are filled with hate, and drip with bitterness.

Have Firm Purpose

We are not going to be provoked. Our purpose is not to start a dog fight, let alone continue it. We are resolutely set to end these dog fights so that the full man-power and resources of our country may be utilized for the imperative struggle against the enemy.

We are appealing to the fair-minded employers and the public to help us to force these unruly elements into line. We can meet on the ground which our Government has already established. This calls for all groups—employees and employers alike—to live up to the laws of the land, to refrain from taking advantage of the present critical situation, and to adjust all strikes now in existence to the mutual satisfaction of all, and with the interests of all equally protected. As an organization of Americans, the California State Federation of Labor is thoroughly convinced that we can end all disputes in the traditional American way of fair play.

This is not the time to bring up old fights. This is not the time to play up past differences. This is not the time to carry on dog fights.

Labor Stands Ready

This is the time to forget our differences and work together for the common good of our country. The California State Federation of Labor stands ready and is eager to do everything in its power to reach this goal. By act as well as by word, the Federation will prove this to the complete satisfaction of all true Americans.

And as a last word, we want to make clear that the Bill of Rights, whose 150th Anniversary we have just celebrated, is as dear to us as it was to the founders of our great and beloved country. We will fight to preserve this Bill of Rights against the enemy without and the traitor within. And we ask that every American join us in this fight—which did not begin just yesterday but has been going on for a long time—and help us defeat the enemies of liberty.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

New Motor Vehicle Laws

Several of the motor vehicle measures adopted at the 1941 session of the State Legislature were given the deferred effective date of January 1, 1942, reports the California State Automobile Association. Among these laws, the following are of general interest to the motoring public:

An automobile owner's release from civil liability is restricted only when he has not complied with these conditions: (1) Indorsed and delivered the certificate of ownership to the transferee. (2) Given notice of such transfer to the State Department of Motor Vehicles.

The transferee is required to apply for a transfer as soon as he receives the certificate of ownership and the registration card. Formerly actual possession of the vehicle was required before application.

Filing of more than one chattel mortgage on a vehicle is prohibited.

When there is more than one owner of a motor vehicle, the signatures of all owners must appear on the certificate of ownership.

Permissible distance of license plates from the ground is made 12 inches, instead of 16 inches.

Prisoners Volunteer Services

"San Quentin's famed jute mill took on a new meaning to inmates yesterday when, following an urgent appeal from Warden Clinton T. Duffy for fifty volunteer workers, more than five hundred of the prison's four thousand men crowded the 'porch' to offer their services," says the *San Quentin News,* the publication produced in the prison. The article continued:

"Already manned by nine hundred men, the mill may be run in two shifts to supply bags for civilian and military defense purposes. The San Quentin plant is the only one west of the Mississippi, and the demand for bags—not only for agricultural purposes—but for use in combating incendiary bomb fires, has hit an all time high. The mill is capable of producing 50,000 bags a day.

"Warden Duffy's announcement of the urgency of the need for sacks brought the war even more realistically to the men of San Quentin—men who have already experienced two successive blackouts without any semblance of fear or panic.

"In the group of volunteers were innumerable Filipinos, Chinese, Negroes, Mexicans and—one Japanese."

Hope for Poison Ivy Victims

Even if you can't ride down the highway and look at poison ivy without coming up with a rash, there's still hope for you.

Dr. Edmund L. Keeney, Baltimore physician, told the convention of the Southern Medical Association a 10 per cent solution of ferric chloride in water seems to enable the most susceptible to brave the woods without infection. He said the ointment, not prepared commercially, was used in a successful experiment among Baltimore city employees. No field tests were made, however.

The ferric chloride ointment "blocked" reaction to a concentrated poison ivy extract in each of twenty-five cases, Dr. Keeney said, and the 10 per cent solution worked in 90 per cent of one hundred and forty-two cases.

Dr. Keeney warned, however, that the solution would stain the skin a dark brown but that it would wear off soon. He said you could protect exposed skin though with gloves or stockings dried after being soaked in the solution.

California owners of pleasure cars are asked by the Department of Motor Vehicles to curtail night driving to the absolute minimum. This precaution is necessary to make "blackouts" more effective, to clear the roads for the movement of commercial and military vehicles and to reduce the possibility of accidents.

News and Advice from Civilian Defense Council

From the press releases of the public information service of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council, received by the LABOR CLARION last Wednesday, the following is summarized:

Engineers and architects are today completing a survey of San Francisco to determine the location of fireproof buildings and other safe structures which can be made available for air raid shelters. Building owners are now being canvassed and locations arranged. Information concerning the location of these structures will be issued at the earliest possible moment.

For Individual Householders

The committee is also working on plans for temporary air raid protection for individual householders so that an outline of various ways of providing some protection from the "blast" effect of bombs may be provided for private dwellings.

Training of auxiliary fighters began this week in classes conducted at the various district fire stations. Post cards were sent to early registrants for fire fighting to report at their neighborhood fire houses. Registrants were asked not to report for training until they receive official notification.

Unnecessary Telephoning

The general public is requested not to telephone the Civilian Defense Council seeking general information. "Read the newspapers and listen to the radio," the Council advises. "There is nothing we can tell you that has not already been printed or broadcast." Advice is given to clip out all instructions in the newspapers, and that any new developments are broadcast all day.

Boys desiring to take part in the defense program are advised to join the Boy Scouts and participate in the role that organization is playing. The Scout headquarters are at 105 Montgomery Street.

Defense Instruction

To break the bottleneck on registration the Council has issued new instructions to intending volunteers, as follows: "Register—but register right. Register now—but at the right place. Register by individuals and not by groups."

Places in which citizens may register are: The central office at 532 Market Street; your closest fire house, and your closest police station.

These instructions became necessary as the result of the voluntary action by many organizations in taking group registrations, which was impeding classification and co-ordination work.

Service Classifications

The following are the services of the Council for which volunteers may register: Auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, air raid wardens, fire watchers, bomb squads, rescue squads, medical force, nurses' aides, emergency food and housing, drivers corps, messengers, road repair crews, demolition and clearance and decontamination corps; also assignments will be made as necessity arises for work in social service, public welfare and morale-building organizations.

The activity of the labor division of the Defense Council is given on another page of this issue of the LABOR CLARION.

During An Air Raid

The committee again directs attention to general rules of conduct for householders to observe during an air raid:

(1) Extinguish any fires in open fireplaces. (2) Cover windows with blankets in order to avoid danger from flying glass. (3) Go to the center of the house and to hallways without windows, if possible. (4) Go to the lowest floor. (5) Keep off the street. (6) Keep away from all windows. (7) Extinguish all lights. (8) Have first-aid kit available. (9) Have flashlight available. (10) In case of severe raid, remember the safest place is to lie on the floor to avoid being knocked down by the concussion.

WOMEN'S WAGE REVISION

Hearings on possible revision of state minimum wage laws for women and minors will be held at Polk hall, Civic Auditorium, at 2 p. m. on January 29, the State Division of Industrial Welfare again reminded workers this week.

Chauffeurs' Election

At the election of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, held Thursday of last week, there were five contests, and 907 members participated in the voting. Officers named for the ensuing term were as follows: President, E. Lotti; vice-president, J. P. Crowe; secretary-treasurer, D. Schwartz (incumbent); recording secretary, W. R. White (incumbent); trustee (three-year term), J. A. Bryan.

Anthony Cancilla, business agent, and Anthony Costa, organizer, incumbents of the respective offices, were named without opposition, as were the union's ten delegates to the Labor Council.

Appeal by Labor Council For Aid to Store Strikers

In an officially authorized communication the San Francisco Labor Council this week appealed to each of its affiliated unions to aid financially in the present strike of Department Store Employees' Local 1100 who have now been on strike for approximately eighty days and have been financing their own fight up to this point by levying an assessment on their membership. That organization's funds at the present time are exhausted and the appeal was made to the other unions by the Council, in No. 1100's behalf, to appropriate sufficient monies to bring the strike to a successful conclusion.

This money will be used for the purpose of assisting the strikers to maintain themselves until an adjustment can be reached.

It was urged in the communication that this appeal be given immediate attention by the various unions and that their contributions be forwarded to the office of the San Francisco Labor Council, Room 214, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

A financial report will be submitted to all unions donating to the strikers' cause.

Strike Settlement Proposals Spurned by Yakima Packers

The strike against the unfair, labor-hating Yakima (Wash.) apple packing firms is now two and a half months old, with some 1500 workers still off the job.

The packers, backed by the insidious Associated Farmers' group, have steadfastly refused mediation, arbitration and conciliation on the part of the United States Government. Fruit and Vegetable Packers and Warehousemen's Union has repeatedly announced that it would gladly accept any decision on the part of a government agency, and none of these channels is used.

It has been reported from St. Paul, Minn., that thirty-six carloads of the unfair Yakima apples were halted in that city, and though many of the boxes slipped through to the brokers, they themselves put them back on the trucks when they learned that the apples were packed in Yakima under unfair conditions. In turn, the boxes were placed back in the freight cars, and according to late dispatches, were sent homeward to rot in their Yakima roost.

One firm, the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company, has broken away from the anti-labor group and reached an agreement with the unions. This company's apples are marketed under the brand "Snoboy." The other concerns in the Yakima district are maintaining their opposition to the workers' legitimate requests, both as to a working agreement and to methods proposed by the unions for settlement. With the exception of the brand above noted, watch out for, and pass by, the Yakima apple when making purchases.

Millinery Workers' New Contract

Millinery Workers' Union No. 40 this week announced the completion of negotiations with the representatives of the Millinery Manufacturers' Association whereby a two-year contract has been entered into between the two organizations. Beginning January 1, 400 workers in the industry will receive a 12½ per cent increase in wages. The contract also provides that twice a year if the cost of living has increased 5 per cent the wage scale will be automatically raised by that amount. The closed shop will prevail in the industry.

The union, at an election held December 4, named the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Lou Rappa; vice-president, Sophie Kravitz; recording secretary, Constance DeLucca; treasurer, Lois Chalmers; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Thackeray; business agent, Ed. Burkhardt; members of the executive board, Frank Williams, Sol Bernstein, Ida Rogers, John Romero, William Mathewson, Evelyn Nielson, Patty Rodney, Mary Dona, Alfred Malick, Frances Shuster, Genevieve Gardell, James Winford, Gita Sreberk and Adrianna Delma. Installation of the officials will take place in January, at which time the members will also enjoy a banquet, the exact date of the event to be announced later.

NIGHT WORK BY WOMEN

The New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill permitting the Governor to suspend during the war the prohibition against night work by women in defense industries. Under the bill, there would be no general lifting of the ban, but the Governor is given power to exempt plants individually when necessity is demonstrated.

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President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office: Room 303, Labor Temple 2940 Sixteenth Street Tel. UNderhill 1127

Sanitary Truck Drivers Were Ready at First Call

The first organization in the local labor movement to be called upon in a body to render voluntary and unremunerated service in the civilian defense plans was Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and they responded in a manner that reflected great credit not only upon the organization itself but as representative of what may be expected from organized workers as a whole in the pledge given to lend every assistance possible in the present emergency.

Service to Householders

When it became known the local defense plans would be better served if householders were able to have immediately available a supply of sand for use in extinguishing incendiary bombs, the members of the Sanitary Truck Drivers' organization were contacted. It was soon arranged that the Scavenger Associations, by which the workers are employed, would provide the necessary mobile equipment.

And so it came about that with almost an entire absence of "red tape," both the workers and the equipment were on hand last Sunday morning, and before 7 o'clock 130 trucks, 260 members of the union, and two steam shovels were ready to begin operation, notwithstanding the heavy rain. Members of the Board of Works, the Fire Department and the Health Department were on hand with maps of the city and to provide general supervision.

Almost Routine for Workers

The truck drivers being well acquainted with the city streets, due to their daily employment, it was only required that they be told to which vacant lots throughout the city they were to make deliveries. Soon the actual work was under way, and until 4 p. m. each of the trucks, their drivers and helpers were in motion. It was estimated that an average of six trips, each delivering five tons of sand, were made by the trucks.

The day's work was a fine contribution on the part of the union members, their employers and others who volunteered service, and householders have thus been enabled to have available from the vacant lots to which the sand was delivered a free supply that otherwise would have been impossible for many to procure.

UNION GIVES IRON LUNG

A portable iron lung has been donated to the Fresno County General Hospital by Local 431, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (A.F.L.).

Unfair Confectionery

Secretary J. W. Buzzell of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, in a recent communication to central bodies of the State, is again directing attention to the fact that Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 417 (the Candy Makers) of that city has been engaged in a strike against the Hoffman Candy Company since August 29. The firm manufactures confectionery of all varieties. It is on the unfair list of the Los Angeles Central Council. Secretary Buzzell states that he feels the case could be closed with a stronger campaign being put on against the products of the concern in the markets outside of Los Angeles, and is asking that renewed efforts be made along that line. The name "Hoffman" appears on all the products of the unfair firm. Keep it in mind, as one to avoid when making purchases.



Watchmakers' Union
GUARANTEE and BOND
LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM
Ask For Our Written Guarantee

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE REPORT

Margarete L. Clark, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that for the month of November 95 complaints were filed with the Division relating to the non-payment of minimum wages and unsanitary working conditions, and 111 complaints were cleared. Inspections, investigations, calls and audits made totaled 506. Licenses were issued to 321 learners, and 80 permits were issued to elderly and infirm workers licensing their employment at a special minimum wage. A home work license was issued to one employer, and permits were granted to 23 workers to do industrial work in their own homes.

Teamsters to Meet in Daytime

Daytime meetings for Teamsters' Union No. 85 will be held from now until the end of the war, Secretary John P. McLaughlin announced this week. The new meeting time is 10 a. m., on the first and third Sundays of the month. All members of No. 85 have been urged to register in the Civilian Defense Council drive for volunteer workers and to lend every assistance to the Government during the war, Secretary McLaughlin stated.

New Daily Paper Hits Labor Attacks

The Chicago *Sun*, new daily launched by Marshall Field, declared editorially in its first issue December 4 that the sponsors of anti-labor bills in Congress "would destroy national security by driving labor to universal strikes or reducing it to nazi serfdom." The newspaper said:

"National defense will not be speeded, national welfare will not be served, by taking away labor's just rights and safeguards. It is not for such congressmen as Cox of Georgia and Smith of Virginia, apologists for economic feudalism, to use the deficiencies of organized labor as a device to destroy it."

Council of A.F.L. Meets To Map War Aid Plans

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in special session at Washington last Monday, proposed that a "no strike" policy be applied in defense industries for the war's duration, "except where mediation, conciliation or arbitration is refused by employers."

At the same time, the council asked that the standard forty-hour work week be "maintained and protected as a basis for wages paid, and the standard rule for overtime pay be religiously observed."

Meeting to map a war policy, the executive council unanimously adopted a declaration assuring the nation "that labor is ready and willing to render exalted service" and vowing "a solemn and unchangeable determination that Japan and her allies must be defeated at any cost."

The declaration asks: "That a national agency similar to the War Labor Board which functioned during the first world war, be created by executive order for the purpose of dealing promptly with grievances, differences, and complaints which may arise between employers and employees. Existing labor stabilization agreements or understandings and their administration shall in no way be interfered with or be impaired."

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One of America's Largest Homefurnishers
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
that combine practicality with beauty and sentiment
Unrivalled variety! Prices to suit every desire. Card Tables at $2.95; Coffee Tables at $7.95; Table Lamps at $5.95; Occasional Chairs at $9.95. HUNDREDS of offerings!
Up to 18 mos. to pay at Lachman Bros.

Installation and Banquet By Federated Locksmiths

The Federated Locksmiths of San Francisco and peninsula cities, Lodge No. 1331, International Association of Machinists, held their annual banquet at the Luna Cafe in San Francisco last Saturday. This banquet is the annual affair celebrating the election and installation of officers of the lodge.

W. D. Henderson, newly elected vice-president, was chairman of the banquet committee and master of ceremonies at the banquet. The huge success of the party and the splendid time enjoyed by all present was the result of the good work of this committee.

All the ladies at the banquet were presented with a gardenia corsage. A large number of worthy gifts, presented by some of the wholesale hardware dealers and members of the lodge, were given away at a free drawing.

Present at the event were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bundy of Los Angeles. Mr. Bundy represented Lodge No. 1372, I. A. of M. of Los Angeles, and gave a short and extremely interesting talk on the activities of the Los Angeles lodge. Part of his talk lauded and paid tribute to Joseph Roscholor, Labor Council delegate of the San Francisco lodge, for his faithful work in southern California and throughout the state. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Ted Schumacher of Oakland and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Crawford of Berkeley. Messrs. Schumacher and Crawford are officers of Lodge No. 1031, I. A. of M. of Oakland. The newly elected officers of Lodge No. 1331 all attended the banquet with one exception. The absence of Harry Neely, treasurer, was noted.

The newly elected and re-elected officers present were: Ira Glotfelter, president; W. D. Henderson, vice-president; E. J. Smith, financial secretary; B. G. Rowe, recording secretary; F. A. Crawford, conductor; Charles Coleman, sentinel; V. L. Tibbetts, trustee; A. J. Loustou, trustee; Robert Strom, trustee; Joseph Roscholor, Labor Council delegate. Accompanying their husbands were Mesdames Glotfelter, Henderson, Smith, Rowe, Crawford, Tibbetts, Loustou, Strom and Roscholor.

The entire banquet party was invited and enjoyed the dance and show given by Garage and Service Station Employees No. 665, at California hall, at which event Kenneth V. Flagg was chairman of the dance committee.

IN REVERSE

"Has your baby learned to talk yet?" "He has. We're teaching him to keep quiet now."

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Made of heavy 8 oz. blue denim, riveted at all points of strain, full cut for comfort.
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Your choice of heavy grey chambray or blue denim, bar tacked, triple stitched.
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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Notices were sent to all delegates and members this week announcing the regular quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, which will be held at the Leamington hotel, Nineteenth and Franklin streets, Sunday, Jan. 4. Oakland Typographical Union will be host to the conference, and the union will serve a buffet luncheon at noon, while the woman's auxiliary will furnish entertainment for the wives of delegates and women visitors during the business meeting. Time of meetings during the day are as follows: Board of directors, 9 a. m.; round-table discussion, 9:30 a. m.; regular quarterly meeting, 1:30 p. m. All meetings will be held at the Leamington hotel.

The Chairmen's Forum held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday of last week. At this time Apprentice Committeeman George H. Finigan appeared before the Forum and gave an interesting talk covering the work of the apprentice committee and the many difficulties this committee is faced with in properly guiding the apprentices through their course of apprenticeship. His address carried a plea to the chairmen for assistance and co-operation with the committee by insisting that the apprentices of their chapels be given full opportunity to take advantage of all work as it is graded in the contract, and at the same time see that these boys keep up to date in the Course of Lessons and attend union meetings regularly. Mr. Finigan's words were appreciated by all present, and he was invited to attend the next meeting of the Forum. No arrangements have been made and no date has been set for the next meeting of the Forum, the chairmen deciding that it would be best to wait a few weeks until more can be learned on what interference the "blackouts" are going to have on night meetings, as day meetings are out of the question. All chairmen will be notified in ample time when a date has been decided upon.

Two papers arriving at headquarters this week make one wonder, when the question of a paper shortage is considered. The first edition of the Chicago *Sun*, a mid-week edition, contained 72 pages, and was considered a sizeable paper until along came a Sunday copy of the Miami (Florida) *Herald*. This paper contained 262 pages, and one copy tips the scales at 3 pounds 12 ounces.

Henry Heidelberg was forced to leave his desk in the city attorney's office and return to his home on Monday because of an attack of influenza.

A communication from Joseph S. Steele of the *Examiner* chapel, who four months ago joined Uncle Sam's forces, states that he is at present confined in a military hospital at Bolvoire, Va., because of a broken leg. No details were available as to how the accident occurred. He says he would like to hear from his friends in San Francisco.

Mrs. Sarah Begon of Portland, mother of Jack Begon of the *Chronicle* chapel, visited with her son and family the fore part of this week. Jack Jr., young son of the Begons, has been placed in a nursery home near Mayfield, where he will remain during the current "blackout" possibilities.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

This chapel, conforming to a national pattern, at the stated monthly meeting Saturday determined to unify and preserve unity for the duration. To this end C. W. Abbott was re-elected chairman and by motion the chairman and his assistants were declared fire wardens and put in charge of first aid work for the duration. Abbott, chosen unanimously, thus received deserved recognition for his efforts in behalf of the chapel during the past six years. Barney O'Neill became secretary in lieu of George Holland, who stated he was not a candidate because of a conviction that the office should be rotated among the younger members so all might familiarize themselves with workings of chapel affairs.

For several days after declaration of war composing room windows were covered with heavy paper. Curtaining now, however, is of double thickness of cloth, which can be rolled up when not needed for "blackout."

A telegram notified Chuck Adams last week of the death of his mother in eastern Canada. A sister who wired said the funeral was held at the family home in Minnesota.

In a letter to Jay Palmiter, from the Home, Ralph Moore relates that, appointed to the task, he was instrumental in organizing a camera club and, too, he interested a New York resident in the library, the resident himself interesting New York newspaper chairmen, who bestirred themselves to raise $160 with which to buy new books.

More than 28 and discharged from the army therefor, Harold McDermott believes he'll be a civilian but a short while as the proposed four-million-man army will siphon him back in along with scads of others. . . . One man only in this shop is over the limit in the new draft ages of 18 to 65—that's Bill Davy; and youthful-looking Bill Davis urges his elderly co-workers to buy, buy and keep on buying stamps and bonds so, in case they're drafted, there will be plenty of money to pay their $21-a-month salaries. . . . Our ex-marine, Clarence Bossler, chest out, shoulders back, struts his stuff since word reached here of the marines' heroic defense of Wake. . . . Even ex-army Eddie Haefer agrees the marines are tough babies. . . . You can make a guess as to how long it'll be before Eddie O'Rourke is put in charge of spy-control activities being as 'twas he who unearthed three minz spies in a local bakery. . . . And our ex-proofreader, George Davie, in to say hello, announced the Japs soon will be chanting a new national anthem, "Peace, It's Wonderful." . . . Needed is a Good Samaritan to clear up confusion in the mind of Dick Smith, who concedes he doesn't know whether he ought to call it the Land of the Rising Sun or the Land of Surprising Sin. . . . "All this gabble," irritably exclaimed Harvey Bell, "of Germany's manifest destiny to lead and to rule and Japan's 'immutable will' on formation of an Asian co-prosperity area gives me a large pain. Believe me, you'll hear very, very little about spheres of influence and immutable wills when Uncle Sam finishes his chores." . . . Archie Mackey, usually as silent as the radio, rises to pop the question as to what the army's gonna do about blondes—how to "blackout" their flaming locks during a "blackout." . . . The viciousness of inanimate objects put Charley Cornelius on the air the other night, and the guy's viciousness is entirely condonable when it's understood that it should have been his brand-new radio. . . . All of which prompted Noel Rey to ask if radios are silenced in "blackouts" why not also shush Cornelius.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Well, the rains came! But they didn't stop some of the printer-golfers we saw at Sharp on Saturday. Of course, the Apte foursome was out—and lucky Len Sweet, who managed to sink his putt on the 18th just as the clouds let loose. These fellows are surely following out the basic rules for keeping up morale—not letting alarms and rumors frighten them, but carrying on as normally as possible, and, incidentally, keeping as fit as possible, too.

But the rains, by wetting the courses, dry up the golf news. And so we can't tell you this week who dunnit to whom, to whom it shouldn't happen like a dog, and whose mousemeat is the sweetest and tenderest. We can, however, say that the boys are getting anxious about those eclectic scores—and we honestly don't blame them. Charley Nicholson, however, claims that he has good reasons for not furnishing your secretary with the final scores. He says: "The 'blackouts' keep me from getting to the final figures—and what with war extras and plenty of excitement at the shop, I am going to be delayed a bit." At any rate, your secretary has the merchandise orders all ready for the winners as soon as the chairman of the eclectic committee lets him know who are the skillful ones to whom they should be sent.

The January tournament is scheduled for Sharp Park. This course was picked as the opener for 1942 for several reasons. One is that it is near by; another is that it is one of the favorites of the printer-golfers—so much so that it has justly earned the name of the Printers' Country Club. And so at Sharp on January 25, 1942, we all shall a-golfing go. Green fees, starting time and other particulars will be announced in good time. The rest of the 1942 schedule, too, will soon be made—and will be announced as soon as your secretary receives confirmation of dates.

Who is that knocking? Oh, Santa Claus! He wants all the members of the San Francisco Union Printers' Golf Association to have a Merry Christmas. And your secretary joints him in wishing, to each and every one of you, the best.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

S.F.W.A. held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, December 16, at Red Men's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue.

Mrs. Margaret D. Olney, wife of O. E. Olney, foreman of the machine room at the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, received her obligation as a new member.

The annual Christmas party immediately followed the business session, which closed promptly at 8:30, and members and their families congregated in the banquet hall downstairs where they found a small Christmas tree and a general gala atmosphere. Boxes of candy were attractively arranged on tables whose centers were heaped high with gaily wrapped popcorn balls, and a box of big red apples stood alongside. Other boxes held mysteriously wrapped, beribboned packages. Santa, wearing a brand-new suit, distributed the goodies. Then the guests, with closed eyes, drew their packages, and thereafter adults had a merry time with toy dogs and cuddly dolls, and bright balls.

Mrs. James O'Rourke presided at the piano, and voices were raised in Christmas carols. Many noted a strong resemblance of the jolly countenance of

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James O'Rourke to Santa Claus, but that was pure imagination.

The turquoise pottery with which the tables were set added color to the scene, and made good refreshments taste even better.

The party was a distinct success, and the entertainment committee deserves a lot of credit for its hard work.

A rummage sale will be held near the end of January. The place has not yet been decided upon—but this is notice to members to segregate overflow furniture and discarded clothing and knicknacks, in readiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Young asked your scribbler to announce that they will be at home to any of their printer friends and their wives, the day and night after Christmas, at their new home, 133 Carmel avenue, Sharp Park, San Mateo county.

While we cannot feel exactly merry this Christmas, with the world lined up in battle array, we surely can and do feel a oneness and accord—a great bond uniting all Americans in a great cause with a single aim—to drive naziism from the earth.

But that isn't enough. If only the privileged can be made to know that all the earth's people must have security; that each must have his share of worldly goods before wars can cease; that unless greed and selfishness are erased from human hearts in America, too, that this will not be a final war, but just one more war; if sufficient intelligence can just be granted those in high places to see that even the dray horse must have more than a few wisps of hay in order to draw the load, then this can be Christmas in its true sense.

It is our pleasant privilege to wish the real spirit of Christmas to all our big family, from each of its members.

Hotel-Apartment Employees No. 14

By RUSSELL DREYER, Secretary

In a special called meeting held last Sunday, attended by 1000 members of Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union No. 14, the following resolution for the settlement of all present and future strikes was unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas,* A state of war exists between the United States and Japan, Germany and Italy; and

"*Whereas,* This calls for complete unity of all of the peoples; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union, Local 14, be authorized to settle all strikes now being prosecuted by our organization upon the following basis:

"1. That all issues in dispute in the existing strikes be submitted to a committee, composed of representatives from each of the striking unions involved, appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council and representatives of each of the employer groups affected in the present strike.

"2. That all issues in these strikes which cannot be settled within the next forty-eight hours by the appointed committees shall be submitted to a board of arbitration appointed by the Secretary of Labor; the board's decision to be final and binding and its award on the matter of wages to be effective as of the date it is mutually agreed to remove pickets from the respective strike locations."

Carrying out our part in the "Unity for Victory" slogan adopted by all San Francisco labor, Mr. E. N. Ayer, president of the California State Apartment House Conference and chairman of the Apartment Employers' Council, and Mr. Charles Christian, president of the Apartment House Owners and Lessees' Association, were invited guests at this meeting. These leaders of San Francisco's apartment house associations indorsed the program of San Francisco labor ("Unity for Victory") in talks given to the membership, which were enthusiastically received.

In order to conserve electricity and to enable our members to be with their families, all night meetings have been cancelled. Hereafter, Local 14 will meet on the first Sunday of each month at 1 p. m.

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Union Label Christmas Cards
In Stock for "Last Minute" Purchasers
NOW HAVE, UNION LABEL LEATHER WALLETS

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

At a special meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, called at the request of the scale committee for December 14, the proposal of the newspaper publishers was accepted. The new wage scale agreement went into effect December 14, and specifies a $2.50 weekly increase. Negotiations were on the question of wages only, and covered a period of about four weeks. The scale committee was composed of President Bennetts, Secretary-Treasurer Bailey and Joseph Stocker. The scale committee were assisted in negotiations by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau.

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, December 21.

In a letter to the writer, under date of December 12, a member of Des Moines Mailers' Union stated that he had received word a prominent non-union publication was being organized and that the fact would soon be announced.

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

There will be no meeting of Local 61 this month, because the fourth Monday falls during the Christmas holiday. The next regular meeting will be on Monday, January 12, 1942.

Members present at the meeting December 8, contributed to the fund for the outstanding radio program of the California Federation of Labor, "This Is Our America," and members not present are being notified by personal letter to listen to this program each Monday evening from 8 to 8:30 and to send in their contributions. Radio has taken its place among the "new media" of modern education and, as such, is especially deserving of support by members of all teachers' organizations.

Although no regular meetings will be held, the standing and special committees of our local are working continually upon organization, working conditions, special luncheons, and other problems upon which we are engaged. Because all our members are affiliated with other organizations whose chief purpose is national defense, and each of us has registered, as an individual, for civilian defense, Local 61 has not begun any specific defense projects.

We extend to all members of union labor and all friends of union labor, our sincerest wishes for a happy Christmas and a victorious New Year.

It is reported the U. S. navy has estimated 10,000 building trades workers had been taken to Honolulu in the last year or so for defense work and that so far as was known all were safe.

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No Agreements Reached In Local Strike Situation

Efforts made this week to arrive at a basis of settlement for the pending strikes in the city had not proved successful up to Wednesday afternoon.

The unions involved, immediately that war was declared, last week offered to remove all picket lines and begin negotiations, with the understanding that any issues not agreed upon after forty-eight hours' direct negotiations be submitted to an arbitration board to be appointed by the President of the United States or the Secretary of Labor, the decision to be binding upon both parties.

This proposal the employers declined to accept, declaring at the same time they would refuse to arbitrate the union shop. This week the San Francisco Employers' Council came forward with "A Formula for Collective Bargaining in San Francisco During the National Emergency". This proposal is said to be unacceptable, in various phases, to the striking unions, though they were willing to continue every attempt that seemed to provide an avenue for settlement. To that end it was understood that their representatives were engaged in drafting a new statement of their position, with additional proposals, in a sincere effort to provide a basis for agreement and bring about peace in local industrial circles that would continue during the war emergency.

This desire was plainly evidenced in the offer of the union made last week—and to the general public seemed fair and reasonable. But the union members are becoming convinced that it is the evident intention of the guiding spirits of the employers' representatives to take advantage of the existing national conditions to compel a complete surrender by the unions.

The attitude of the employer group in the hotels was evidenced this week when the controlling interest in the Sir Francis Drake hotel was acquired by the Hilton interests. Mr. Hilton a few weeks ago had arrived at an agreement with the unions and restored their members to employment. When the new ownership took over this week they gave notice that the agreement would be cancelled (under the terms of the Hilton contract which provided for ten days' notice of such intention). The new ownership, it was generally reported, would again align the hotel with the employer group that is fighting the unions—thus creating new strife in at least one of the hotels where peace had been attained.



S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday Afternoon, December 13, 1941

Meeting called to order at 3:05 o'clock by Vice-President Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary, and Delegate Armstrong as vice-chairman.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused, due to illness.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to credentials committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Saturday, December 13, 1941.) Called to order at 2 p. m. The following delegates were examined, and found to have the necessary labels and to be American citizens: Hotel Service Workers No. 283, Earl McClure and Estelle Peterson. Meeting adjourned at 2:45 p. m. Delegates obligated and seated.

Communications—Forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor: For the state-wide radio broadcast and campaign against Slave Bill 877, the following contributions were received: Jewelers No. 36, one check for $100 paying for the 50-cent contribution for the defeat of Senate Bill 877; the other check for $104 for the radio program of 1 cent per member per week contribution (this check of $104 covers the full fifty-two weeks for year's program). Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 11, check of $3.20 covering the first installment from their organization toward the state radio program. Building Service Employees No. 87, inclosing check for $50 toward defeat of Slave Bill 877. Photo Engravers No. 8 advise that their union acted favorably to place an assessment upon its members in January, 1942, to contribute their share to the Council for defeat of Slave Bill 877. Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16, voted to send the sum of $5 per month for twelve months, re the 1 cent per capita contribution for the labor radio program; are sending their contribution direct to the California State Federation of Labor office.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Communication from the American Federation of Labor (George Meany, secretary-treasurer), announcing that the proceedings of the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Seattle, Wash., October 6-16, 1941, inclusive, are now ready for distribution. The price is 75 cents per copy and $60 per hundred copies. Coopers' Union No. 65, proposed contract asking a raise in wages of 10 per cent, together with two weeks' vacation with pay for the year 1942.

Request Complied With: From Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, stating that the Flash Photo Service, 76 First street, has signed their agreement and asking that this firm be removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Resolutions: From Operating Engineers No. 3, regarding the San Francisco Housing Authority and requesting that it bend every effort to continue its program and readjust its self-imposed restrictions so as to admit defense workers in its projects; moved to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.) Motion made that this Council indorse the resolution from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce describing the work which they are doing to make it possible for the home owner to maintain his property; carried.

Referred to LABOR CLARION: Communication from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council (J. W. Buzzell, secretary), requesting that renewed activity be taken against the products of the unfair Hoffman Candy Company of Los Angeles.

Referred to Power Committee: Communication from Automotive Machinists No. 1305, stating that their organization has gone on record as being opposed to any amendment of the Raker Act. They are also opposed, especially at this critical time, to the sending of any delegation to Washington, D. C., by the City and County of San Francisco, to appeal for an amendment, as a needless and willful waste of public time and money.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Saturday afternoon, December 13, 1941.) Called to order at 1 o'clock by Vice-Chairman Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused, due to illness. Your committee considered the communication from the Central Labor Council of Yakima, Wash., in which they inform us that the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company, distributors of "Snoboy" brand of apples, have settled with the union, and further asked for our indorsement and support of the Yakima Council's campaign against members of the Associated Farmers and their products; your committee recommends indorsement of the position taken by the Yakima Central Labor Council and further recommends that this communication be referred to the Label Section in order that the proper help may be accorded the Yakima unions. There were before your committee several applications for strike sanction from various local unions; in view of the war situation, your committee recommends that these matters be held in committee and the unions advised to attempt again to adjust the disputes between themselves and the employers involved; that any issues they are unable to adjust directly be referred to the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor for conciliation or arbitration. The matter of the application for strike sanction against Keyston Bros., manufacturers, by Warehousemen No. 860 was referred to a sub-committee of Brothers Johns and Douglas. In the matter of the application for strike sanction against the Caldri Ice Corporation by Warehousemen No. 860, Brother Anthony Noriega had delivered to President Shelley two copies of the union's contract, signed by the firm; your committee instructed President Shelley to forward these to Brother White. Meeting adjourned at 1:45 o'clock. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of Special Committee—President Shelley made a report of the Special Committee meeting held Thursday afternoon, December 11, between representatives of the A.F.L., C.I.O., Building Trades and Railroad Brotherhood, and the action taken in this meeting, which has already been publicized.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Point out hardship and confusion arising due to "blackout" conditions; request that executive committee consider policy on this problem with unions involved. Local Joint Board—Brother McCabe reported on hotel strike; asks support of all unions in taking position on strike situation; asks that delegates make opinions known to the press, the Mayor, and the employers. Jewelry Workers—Report settlement of their strike; 15 cents per hour increase; arbitration of lockout pay; eighteen-month agreement. Street Carmen, Division 1004—Reports that organization as supporting Labor Council position in war emergency. Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100—Reported that their membership adopted the position taken at Monday night's executive committee meeting. Candy and Glacé Fruit Workers No. 158—Reported that Sears, Roebuck is doing tremendous business in spite of pickets; suggested investigation be made of labor's participation in this matter. Knit Goods Workers—Sister Matyas suggested that publicity department print letters and send to all A.F.L. union members stating stand of the Labor Council on strike situations, and also requesting that families and friends be again reminded not to violate picket lines. Boilermakers No. 6—Brother Rainbow reported that they had just lost seventeen members because they had definite proof of these men's families violating picket lines. Building Service Employees No. 87—Went on record requesting that the various unions donate funds to the striking unions. Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350—Brother Molinari reported that the members of No. 350 are under direct supervision of the Department of Health; made arrangements with the Police Department, the Fire Department, etc., to haul sand Sunday morning, December 14, and dump it in vacant lots, to be available to householders.

New Business—Motion made that the question of setting clocks forward one hour be referred to the executive committee and unions involved; carried. Motion made that E. W. Reynolds, Nordman & Aurich, and Williams & Petersen, wholesale jewelers of 150 Post street, be removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried. Delegate Johns reported having been asked to work on labor registration for defense work by President Shelley; outlined program arranged for registering men by skills.

Honorable Franck Havenner gave a talk on the 150th Anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, this being Bill of Rights Week. The recommendation presented by Mr. Havenner was referred to the committee on education to make proper recommendation and report to the Council.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

Receipts, $1,137.20; **expenses,** $403.31.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

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WANT A CANDID CAMERA?

Smokers of "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes can obtain a high quality candid camera by saving coupons packed with the cigarettes, says the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation premium department.

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U. S. to Name Field Men For Apprentice Program

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces that there is constant need for more skilled industrial workers to keep the wheels of industry turning for national defense. A partial answer to the grave problem of a diminishing labor supply is the apprenticeship program. In connection with this program, the Apprenticeship Section of the Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, is planning to appoint about 200 field representatives who will be stationed throughout the country. To fill these positions, which pay from $2600 to $4600 a year, the Commission has announced an examination in which applicants will be rated only on the extent and quality of their experience.

These field representatives develop national, state and local apprenticeship standards for a variety of crafts. Working in co-operation with union, industrial and governmental officials, they promote programs for training men and women for industrial work and for establishing adequate labor standards to protect apprentices.

Applicants are particularly sought who are qualified in machine shop trades (machine tool construction, operation, or maintenance) and aircraft and shipbuilding trades (construction or maintenance). Applicants may also qualify in building trades or any other apprenticeable trade.

Applicants must not have passed their sixtieth birthday for regular probational appointment. However, persons who are above this age limit or who do not meet the normal physical requirements, may have their applications accepted and be considered for temporary appointment in connection with the national defense program. Applications must be filed not later than January 12, 1942, with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The examination announcement and application forms may be obtained at any first or second class post office or from the Commission's office in Washington, D. C.

Teamsters' Joint Council Meetings

Due to the war emergency Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7 has decided to change the time of its meetings, and beginning January 17, 1942, the Council meetings will be held at 1 p. m., on the third Saturday of each month. No meetings will be held between now and January 17, 1942.

STEPHEN P. GILLIGAN,
Secretary.

No Inquiry Into Your Union Status

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are forbidden to inquire into union membership or the magazines and books read by persons, Attorney General Francis Biddle told reporters.

Asked about reports that radio operators on the west coast have been investigated and asked about their union membership, Biddle said that he knew nothing of such an investigation and that orders of the F.B.I. forbid inquiries concerning union membership.

Discussing analysis of the list of allegedly subversive government employees submitted to the Department of Justice by Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, Biddle said that agents of the F.B.I. are under instructions not to ask "Do you read such and such a magazine?" questions.

Consistency certainly becomes a rare jewel when you see motorists with Safety First windshield stickers doing "75."

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CHRISTMAS AID FOR NEEDY

Christmas carolers began visiting downtown kettle-stands of the Salvation Army this week, and will continue this each noonday until December 25. Officials of the organization report emergency conditions and early closing of stores have seriously cut contributions in the Salvation Army's kettles for Christmas and winter relief, and that hundreds of worthy persons may go without Christmas remembrance if the trend continues. The public is urged to mail contributions to the Army's headquarters at 115 Valencia street, and not wait to visit the traditional kettles on downtown streets.

Union Labor Responds to Call

The ability of labor organizations to go into action immediately when duty calls, once the facts and desires are made known, was again demonstrated this week. The Civilian Defense authorities took over a building at 2015 Steiner street for use in their activities during the emergency, and the structure required cleaning and other preparation for occupancy. Members of the labor division of the local defense group, in short order provided volunteer workmen from the building trades organizations, all skilled in the work at hand, and the job was soon completed.

Roosevelt Against Change In Forty-Hour Work Week

President Roosevelt stated last Friday he thought the forty-hour week provisions of the wage-hour act still stood and any working time over forty hours should be compensated for at time and a half.

He replied in the negative to a press conference question whether any change in the forty-hour provision was contemplated in view of the war situation. However, there might be some lengthening of hours for government workers, he agreed.

Mark Twain's advice to a reporter: "Get your facts first, then you may distort 'em as you please."

"Blackout" Enforcement Now Backed by Ordinance

Through an emergency ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors this week, local authorities have been granted power to enforce "blackouts." Violations of the ordinance are made punishable by a fine of $500, six months in jail or both.

Subject to approval of the mayor, the chief of police is empowered to promulgate such regulations and rules as are deemed necessary for the conduct of civilians during air raid periods.

The ordinance defines the showing of light during a blackout as permitting reflection or leakage of light from any structure. The driver of any motor vehicle when an alarm is sounded must immediately park the vehicle as close as possible to the curb, and extinguish all lights. It is also provided that any house or building may be entered, by the use of "reasonable force, if necessary," to abate a nuisance light. Illuminated house numbers are prohibited except where under manual control of an adult. It is also forbidden to leave lights burning in any structure during the daytime unless an adult is immediately available to turn them out.

There are also extended provisions in relation to floodlighting and store and other commercial lighting.

The ordinance also provides as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a fireman, peace officer, air raid warden, or member of the armed forces of the United States of America, to control or attempt to control traffic on the city streets, or to in any way molest or interfere with any other person during an air raid period."

ALL COLORS IN STOCK

An Italian broadcaster heard this week by the National Broadcasting Company said that Italy's alliance with Japan did not violate "Aryan" principles, as both parties are "pure" races. He drove home his point with the remark that the Japanese were "yellow Aryans."

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week:*

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruener, John, Company.
Bruce, E. L., Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Avenue.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.*
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers. 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Emporium, The, 835 Market.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Penney, J. C., Co., Inc., 867 Market.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Mission and Army Streets.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Unions of U. S. Employees Pledge Aid to Win the War

Representatives of government employee organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor adopted the following statement of war-time policy:

"Hundreds of thousands of government employees are members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They pledge their utmost effort in support of the Government in this time of stress.

"It is the attitude of this great army, as expressed in the oath each individual has taken on accepting government employment, and in the constitutions of the organizations to which they belong, that they have no right as government employees to strike against the public safety and welfare at any time.

"Government employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do not strike either in war or peace. They oppose any activities that might hamper the Government either in war or peace.

"Government employees have a special obligation of loyalty to the Government even more than that of the ordinary civilian, for they have not only the obligation common to all citizens but an added oblilishment.

"They can and will do their full duty. They realize that the future of the nation is very intimately their concern."

The resolution was signed as follows: The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers (George L. Warfel, secretary-treasurer), Railway Mail Association (C. M. Harvey, president), National Association of Letter Carriers (William C. Doherty, president), American Federation of Government Employees (James B. Burns, national president), National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers (Harold McAvoy), National Federation of Post Office Clerks (Leo E. George).

John O'Connell Recovers

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, was able to return to his office last Monday, following an illness that came near developing into pneumonia and which had confined him to St. Francis hospital for eight days. He returned to his home the latter part of last week for further rest and recuperation before again resuming his official duties.

Milk Wagon Drivers Elect Murray

At a run-off election to name a trustee of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, held last Wednesday, James Murray was the successful candidate. In the contest between three members last week none had received a majority, and the two having the highest vote went into the final balloting, wherein over 900 votes were cast.

Installation of the officials who have been named for the new term occurred at the meeting of the union held Wednesday evening, following tallying of the vote in the contest for trustee.

Five Russian Communist publications, previously banned, have been readmitted to Canada upon recommendation of press censors. They are *Red Star,* Russian-language Red Army organ; *Pravda,* Russian-language Communist party organ; *International Literature,* a multi-language monthly; *U.S.S.R. on Construction,* a multi-language magazine, and *Sovietland,* an illustrated English-language monthly. All are published in Moscow.

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Hatters' Union Officers

The following officials, recently elected, will guide the destinies of Hatters' Union No. 31, for the new term: President, Syl De Vant; vice-president, A. Prado; secretary-treasurer, Jonas Grace; executive board members, William Amable, Oliver Graves, Jose Gonzales and Carl Melandi.

Building Trades Council Meetings

The San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council has announced that during the period of the emergency the regular meetings of that body will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month. The next meeting of the Council will be held on Saturday, January 3, 1942, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in Brotherhood hall.

Olson Convenes Legislature

Governor Olson has called a special session of the California Legislature, which will meet today (Friday) at 11 a. m. to make appropriations for the State Guard and the emergency fund. The Governor said the session will be limited to defense appropriation measures, and estimated it may be necessary to ask for as much as $45,000,000 to $50,000,000.

It is thought the session will only last for a few days, but there has been some discussion on the possibility that when the immediate business had been transacted the lawmakers might recess instead of taking final adjournment and thus be in a position to reconvene if deemed necessary without a new call from the Governor.

Resolution

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its session held last Saturday afternoon:

Whereas, The war effort makes it essential that workers employed in defense industries be able to secure decent and safe housing; and

Whereas, No such clean or fireproof housing exists in areas adjacent to shipyards and steel mills at rents in keeping with real wages; and

Whereas, Avowed enemies of labor and enemies of public housing in San Francisco, built under the Wagner-Steagel Act, which was passed at the insistence of organized labor, are now using the present emergency to halt the public housing program here; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Housing Authority is reported to have curtailed its activities as the result of pressure from the Apartment House Owners' Association, the San Francisco Real Estate Board, and other similar groups which have always opposed decent low rent housing; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Council memorialize the San Francisco Housing Authority to bend every effort to continue its program and to readjust its self-imposed restrictions so as to admit defense workers in its projects; be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Commissioners of the San Francisco Housing Authority, Mayor Rossi, the Board of Supervisors, Eric Cullenward, director of civilian defense; Governor Olson, and Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority chief.

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Layoffs Loom as Auto Plants Turn to Defense

The Ford Company, with defense contracts totaling more than $900,000,000, has begun turning out arms on a twenty-four-hour, seven-day-a-week schedule.

Edsel Ford, company president, said the schedule was in effect wherever practical. Workers in the Pratt & Whitney Airplane Engine Factory at River Rouge, Mich., were put on two ten-hour shifts, seven days a week.

An around-the-clock schedule also was instituted at the plant near Ypsilanti, Mich., its air field, in the engineering laboratory, tool and die plant and magnesium foundry.

Vice-President Kunkle of General Motors Corporation has stated that company was ready to begin working seven days a week if men and material are available and an agreement can be reached about extra pay for Saturday and Sunday.

The automobile industry is closing down plants no longer needed because of restricted passenger car quotas.

Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director, said the company would close most of its non-defense plants this week. It has sixteen branches throughout the country, and employs about 105,000 men, 82,896 of them at the River Rouge plant.

The president of General Motors has estimated that 90,000 of the corporation's 300,000 employees throughout the nation will have to be laid off.

Unions and Firms Found Guilty in Anti-Trust Suit

A federal court jury of five men and seven women last Friday found fifteen individuals, five unions and six millwork and cabinet manufacturers, all of the Bay area, guilty of conspiracy to violate anti-trust laws in connection with importation of millwork and patterned lumber in this territory.

The finding, after two hours of deliberation, made the defendants liable to a maximum penalty of one year in jail, or a $5000 fine, or both.

Federal Judge St. Sure set December 22 for passing sentence. At that time, twenty-five other defendants, who pleaded *nolo contendere* after they were indicted, will come up for sentence.

During the trial, which lasted five weeks, charges against a number of firms, unions and individuals were dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence.

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